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HONOLULU, H. I.: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1901.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS  
AND  
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## IS SEEKING REST

Ex-Queen Pays Flying Visit to  
San Francisco.

## WHILE THERE SHE TALKS LITTLE

Has Not Abandoned Hope  
of Restoration.

Authorizes Denial That She is to  
Pool Issues With the Prin-  
cess Kaiulani.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii  
was a passenger on the overland train  
which arrived from the East last even-  
ing, says the Chronicle of Sept. 11.  
She has come West for a few brief  
weeks to enjoy a change of air and  
climate and become rehabilitated for  
the approaching trials that she ex-  
pects to undergo when Congress meets  
again in December.

"Her majesty is of course emphatically  
opposed to the annexation of the  
islands," said Colonel Macfarlane last  
evening, speaking for the Queen. She  
has formally protested against the an-  
nexation of her dominions by the United  
States, as has already been an-  
nounced, but just what her plans are  
in respect to the course to be pursued  
when the matter comes before Con-  
gress at its next session I cannot state.

She has not confided her plans to me,  
and I am not in a position, therefore,  
to enlighten any one on the subject.  
I can only say that she is a careful,  
shrewd woman, that she keeps her own  
counsel and that what she does will  
be in response to the promptings of  
her best judgment. She is going back  
to Washington in the near future to  
watch the course of the annexation  
movement and do what she can to pre-  
vent the consummation of the treaty.

"I do not imagine, however, that  
her majesty will enter into the contest  
with the spirit and bitterness that will  
characterize the opposition of her  
niece, Princess Kaiulani, to the an-  
nexation movement. The Princess,  
who has been completing her education  
abroad during the past several  
years, will leave England on the 9th  
of next month for New York. She will  
come almost direct to San Francisco,  
and will then sail for Honolulu. Prin-  
cess Kaiulani, who would have suc-  
ceeded to the Hawaiian throne in the  
event of the death of Liliuokalani but  
for the overthrow of the monarchy,  
does not feel that she should suffer  
the loss of her crown and the revenue  
of the crown lands through the faults  
of the queen, and she will make an  
appeal to the United States Government  
for the relief which she believes  
she is entitled to. I have no doubt in  
my own mind but that the United  
States Government, if it takes the  
islands, will make suitable provision  
for both the queen and the Princess."

DENIES THE STATEMENT.

Ex-Queen Has Not Abandoned Hope  
of the Throne.

The Call of September 16th says:  
Liliuokalani yesterday read over, ap-  
proved and indorsed the following  
statement, written by her private sec-  
retary, J. Helelue:

"San Francisco, September 15, 1897.  
"Editor Call:

"Sir:—In the Examiner and the  
Chronicle of the 12th inst. I notice  
some references to the doings of Queen  
Liliuokalani that call for an answer  
from one who thinks he knows more  
of the movements of the Queen than  
the writers of those articles. Both  
parties assume and say that the Queen  
and her followers have abandoned all  
hope of her restoration to the throne,  
and that the Queen has planned with  
her niece, the Princess Kaiulani, that  
falling annexation, the Princess is to  
ascend the throne. Allow me to say,  
sir, that from the best of my knowl-  
edge the Queen has entered into no  
such plans, and the publication of such  
without denial would perhaps mislead  
her people who remain true and loyal  
to her.

"The Queen has not ceased, from her  
arrival in this country, to point out to  
the American Government the gross  
outrage committed upon her and her  
people by her dethronement by a  
clique assisted by American arms, and  
one of her last acts before leaving  
Washington to come here was to pre-  
sent to President McKinley various pe-  
titions from her people protesting  
against annexation and asking for a  
restoration of their beloved Queen.  
Yours very truly. J. HELELUHE."

The statement to which the ex-Queen  
objects to is as follows:

It has transpired that Liliuokalani  
has practically abandoned all hope of

being reinstated on the Hawaiian  
throne, to accept Colonel Macfarlane's  
statement of her present position. But  
she has not abandoned all hope of see-  
ing the monarchy of Hawaii re-established.

"The Princess Kaiulani, niece of the  
Queen, will arrive from England with-  
in a few weeks," said Colonel Macfar-  
lane yesterday, "and her visit will  
probably result in some amicable un-  
derstanding between herself and the  
Queen whereby the proposed annexation  
of the Islands may be successfully  
opposed and the Princess placed upon  
the throne."

"Princess Kaiulani, as you must  
know, has been abroad for nine or 10  
years, and has not seen the Queen dur-  
ing the entire time. She was not more  
than 12 years of age when she was  
taken abroad for an education. She  
was at that time heir apparent to the  
throne of Hawaii, and it was deemed  
proper that she should be given an  
education commensurate with her pos-  
ition. She is now of age and has com-  
pleted her education, but in returning  
home she finds that new political con-  
ditions in the Islands leave her with  
modified fortunes. Blaming the Queen  
for the overthrow of the monarchy, the  
best of feeling does not exist between  
the Princess and her aunt. It is likely,  
however, that these differences will be  
healed when the Princess and the  
Queen meet, and that they will in all  
probability join forces in opposing the  
annexation of the Islands. The Prince-  
cess, with the backing of her guardian,  
T. H. Davies, is in a position to en-  
gage the best legal counsel in the land  
to represent her interests when the  
annexation treaty comes before Con-  
gress for approval, and this she will  
probably do."

"The situation as it now stands, is  
something like this: There is no cer-  
tainty that the Islands will be annexed,  
and, should annexation fail it is not al-  
together improbable that the Republic  
of Hawaii, called into existence, accord-  
ing to the statements of those  
who are at the head of the Govern-  
ment, for the sole purpose of bringing  
about the annexation of the Islands to  
the United States, will agree to a modi-  
fied monarchy with Princess Kaiulani  
on the throne. The Queen will be pro-  
vided for, so that she may retire with  
dignity and maintain a respectable po-  
sition among her people. This is the  
plan that will be agreed upon by the  
Queen and Princess, and may be  
brought to a realization if annexation  
is defeated."

WOULD NOT TALK.

Ex-Queen Preferred to Discuss Only  
Minor Topics.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—  
Queen Liliuokalani was not anxious to  
discuss her plans when seen yesterday  
afternoon.

"My plans?" she said, in response to  
a question. "Well, the truth of the  
matter is that I have no plans of which  
I can speak. I never arrange my plans  
very far in advance. I shall remain in  
San Francisco for a short time, a few  
weeks, probably. Then I shall return to  
Washington. That is about all I  
can say."

The royal lady expressed her happi-  
ness to be once more in San Francisco,  
for the reason, she explained, that she  
finds the California climate delightful.  
She also took occasion to say that her  
trip across the country had been very enjoyable.

"You have facilities and conven-  
iences for comfortable traveling so far  
in advance of anything we have in the  
Islands," she added, "that it is a revelation  
and a treat to travel in America."

On these minor topics the Queen  
evinced a perfect willingness to talk at  
length, but she avoided all questions  
about her attitude toward annexation  
and her plans for opposing the meas-  
ure.

WILL INFLUENCE SENATE.

Ratification of Treaty Expected to  
Bring Good Results.

NEW YORK, September 13.—The  
Herald's Washington dispatch says:  
It is believed in administration circles  
that the effect of the ratification of the  
treaty by the Hawaiian Senate will be  
to influence some of the members of the  
United States Senate now in the  
doubtful column to vote for the con-  
vention next session. All that is now  
necessary is the approval of that body  
and it is not believed many members  
will be willing to shoulder the responsi-  
bility of defeating annexation and thus  
throw Hawaii into the hands of

Japan.

No official advices have been received

here concerning the reply of Minister  
Cooper to the note of Minister Shima-  
mura, in which, on behalf of his

government, he accepted the principle  
of arbitration in the matter of the im-  
migration controversy. The press dis-  
patches, however, indicating that Mr.

Cooper desires information upon the  
points which the Japanese govern-  
ment considers at issue, are regarded

as correct, and the position assumed

by that official is approved in official  
circles.

The authorities would naturally be  
pleased to have the controversy pend-  
ing between Hawaii and Japan settled,  
because such settlement would tend to  
remove any objection which might be  
present to President McKinley's various  
petitions from her people protesting  
against annexation and asking for a  
restoration of their beloved Queen.

Yours very truly. J. HELELUHE."

The statement to which the ex-Queen  
objects to is as follows:

It has transpired that Liliuokalani  
has practically abandoned all hope of

discuss Senator Bacon's statements in  
regard to the invitation extended to  
the Georgian to go to Hawaii and ex-  
amine the country. Friends of Hawaii,  
however, say there was no impropriety  
in the extension of the invitation. All  
that was desired was to give Senator  
Bacon an opportunity of seeing the  
country, and then he could vote as his  
judgment dictated.

"I have no doubt," said one of these  
gentlemen, "however, that had Senator  
Bacon gone to Hawaii he would  
have come back an Annexationist. Do  
you know that every person who sets  
foot in Honolulu and travels through  
the islands leaves there with a desire  
to do all in his power to annex the  
United States?"

FEAR UNITED STATES.

Australians Think It Will be First  
Hawaii, Then Samoa.

VANCOUVER, B. C., September 11.—  
The Australian press is hysterical over  
the announcement made by German  
correspondents that the United States  
Government is after the Samoan Islands.  
The contention in Australia is that the  
annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by  
the United States is a preliminary  
to the annexation of the Samoan group.  
E. W. O'Sullivan, M. P., New South Wales, referring to the  
matter, said:

"It is childish to be squeamish over  
this matter, but the United States is  
taking the trade from England and  
Australia. If we lose this Pacific trade  
we lose the supremacy of the Pacific.  
With this trade will go our prestige  
and our domination, and by and by we  
may have to fight a bloody war to re-  
gain them. The Pacific is four times  
as large as the Atlantic and is dotted  
with islands. Let our supremacy in  
trade be lost to the United States and we  
are lost to the world."

"The world is looking our way, and  
the United States is taking an active  
part in the Samoan affairs. Great Britain  
is dull witted to let the United States  
capture the trade. She insists on making  
only blunt axes for Samoa. Samoa  
wants sharp axes, and United States  
sharp axes are the only ones used on  
the islands, and in immense quantities.  
Great Britain prohibits the sale of  
firearms in Samoa. The result is that  
the natives are thoroughly equipped  
with United States arms.

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station, and Mr. Dillingham announced that the train was ready to carry the party through the field of growing cane and afterwards the mill. It was after 5 o'clock when the homeward journey began, the train going first to the Peninsula, where several of the party left, after which the train proceeded direct to Honolulu, arriving about 6:30. Those who did not visit the plantation took the regular train to the city, arriving here shortly after 5 o'clock.

Throughout the day there were many expressions of wonderment at the magnitude of the harbor and the condition of the country. Even those of the Representatives who were sufficiently interested in Hawaii to consult guidebooks and maps of the Islands before coming here, were surprised to find such a perfect and safe harbor. Representative Cannon, who studies numbers of detail, where appropriations for rivers and harbors are concerned, with the thoughtfulness which characterizes a Senator, pronounced Pearl Harbor one of the best he had seen. Responding to a question by a reporter for this paper, Mr. Cannon said:

"The harbor is an excellent one, but whether we want to go to the expense of dredging and fitting up a naval station is another matter. It is a question whether the United States does not need other places just as much as Hawaii. We recognize Pearl Harbor as our property, no matter what happens. It was given to us by treaty, and we have paid for it 10 times over by free sugar."

Representative Berry, when asked his views of the islands generally and Pearl Harbor particularly, said:

"They surprise my fondest expectations, though I had stored up a lot of information regarding the country. Our visit has been made as pleasant as it could have been made in our own homes. We came here unannounced, and from the moment we stepped on shore we found ourselves among so many friends that it is hard to realize that we are in a foreign country. Do I consider the Islands suitable to become United States territory? Well, I have inclinations that way."

Representative Tawney of Minnesota expressed himself as delighted with his visit and regretted his departure. He said he had found the Islands a garden spot, and what he had seen suited him in every way.

Representative Laudenbacher, who represents the Sixth New Jersey District in Congress, comes from Paulsboro, New Jersey. He gave his services to his State when quite young, and was elected County Clerk, a position which he filled with such satisfaction that his constituents insisted on sending him to Congress. In speaking of his trip yesterday, he said to some friends:

"We were in Chicago when the subject of Hawaii was brought up, and some in the party remarked that they would like to make the trip. When we compared notes our desires were found to be similar, but it was not at that time thought possible that any of us could make the journey. After we had gone out to the Pacific Coast the subject was again brought up, and on our return from Monterey we decided to telegraph to our homes and see if we could be spared another month. The answers came back only a few hours before the departure of the Australia. We secured our tickets, and here we are. This is the first time I have ever been in a foreign country, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I cannot realize, even now, that I am away from the United States. The people here are American and the customs are American. I am delighted with the place and the people. Our stay has been made one continual round of pleasure and the good friends who have taken charge of us do not seem to know where or where to let go."

The party will be taken in carriages this morning at 9 o'clock to the Station House, where the police will be drawn up for inspection. Afterward a visit will be made to Oahu Jail, and at 4 p. m. they will depart on the Australia.

Those who have been active in contributing to the pleasure of the distinguished guests since their arrival are, besides Government officials, J. B. Atherton, J. A. Kennedy, T. F. Lansing, John Ena, C. L. Wright, W. R. Sims, F. B. McStockier, R. F. Dillingham, H. W. Schmidt, James A. Low, E. D. Tenney, Consul-General Haywood and Minister Sewall. Besides these gentlemen, some of whom served on the various committees yesterday, Mrs. E. K. Wilder, Mrs. C. A. Brown and several others have done much in a social way to convince the visitors that plenty of genuine American hospitality may be found in the Islands of the mid-Pacific.

#### ANNEX THE CLIMATE.

A Connecticut Paper Admires Something in Hawaii.

The Hartford Courant, casting about for some argument for annexation, finds that Hawaii has an admirable climate. While the Courant wishes the climate, it questions the advisability of taking in the population along with it in the following language:

"There is one thing about Hawaii and the adjacent Islands that we should like to annex and that is the climate. In our last real estate transaction in Alaska we were unfortunate in this regard. We got a climate which is 80 per cent. winter and the rest principally fog and drizzle. To be sure, some fine scenery, a great iceberg factory, several high mountains and a large river were thrown in, to say nothing of seal islands and reindeer pastures, but fine days are what make life worth living and of them our northwestern purchase furnishes very few. In Honolulu the temperature never falls below 57 degrees nor rises above 86 degrees and the barometer confines its variations within one inch. The sunshine is of a peculiar and life-giving quality. One requires few clothes and little shelter. These conditions mean happiness, and a land so blessed is a desirable acquisition."

Some other things we should have to take which might be regarded as drawbacks. Hawaii is said to consist of a number of extinct volcanoes, one in a moribund condition, sixty active volcanoes, a dozen or so Yale graduates, twenty-five thousand Japanese, fifteen thousand Portuguese, twenty

thousand Chinese, and forty thousand natives. These last need not be counted as they are rapidly being civilized out of existence. The millionaires we do not want, since the supreme court has decided that we cannot apply the income tax to them and we have enough of our own. Besides, they are said not to be a good breed of millionaires, as they belong for the most part to the Claus Spreckels variety, which is much inferior to the Vanderbilt-Astor-Rockefeller species. The Yale men we should like to annex, especially Professor Alexander, Lawyer Judd and Mr. Carter. The Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese we do not want either as citizens or as serfs, but there they are, some of them actually claiming rights. We cannot get the climate without getting the inhabitants. Will it pay? It would be as well to examine the property pretty closely before making the bargain."

#### MEMBERS DEPART

Congressmen Farewell to Honolulu.

Large Crowd on the Wharf—Visitors Well Pleased With What They Saw.

"I will remember my visit to Hawaii as long as I live," said Congressman Berry on the deck of the Australia yesterday, "and I hope some day to come back again. Some day you may be a part of the United States; I hope so sincerely." Mr. Berry, like all the other members of the party, was loaded down with leis, and Miss Berry—well, she was a bank of sweet-scented posies. As she stood at the rail waving farewell to the many acquaintances of her visit, some one gave Professor Berger the signal and the band played "The Kentucky Babe," out of compliment to the young lady from Newport, Kentucky.

Representative Laudenbacher and his wife were both heavily laden with leis, and were as busy as bees, shaking hands with their friends. Mr. Laudenbacher's face was wreathed in smiles when he said: "Good-bye, boys; we came this time unannounced, and we may drop in on you again in the same way. We have had a delightful visit, and this scene today is one I shall always remember. You have treated us royally, and I hope some time to consider you as belonging to us."

When the ropes were cast off and the steamer drifted slowly by the wharf, the picture became a very animated one. Leis were tossed to the wharf and back again to the steamer ad libitum. The only one of the party who could not join in the pleasures was poor Mrs. Doveney, who was taken ill at the luau at Waipio the day before. She was reclining on a steamer chair with the surgeon of the Bennington in close attention upon her. Her condition was rather serious, and her friends here thought it unwise for her to leave.

Just before the steamer got away from the wharf, Mr. Laudenbacher called for three cheers for Hawaii, and they were given with a will by every one on the hurricane deck, after which the people on the wharf cheered the Congressmen to the echo. Ministers Damon, King, Smith and Hatch were on the steamer to bid adieu to the visitors. Ex-Minister Lansing, Colonel Fisher, W. H. Hoogs and many other members of the Annexation Club, in whose hands the entertainment of the guests was placed, were on hand to make the last moments of the party on Hawaiian territory as pleasant as possible. The visit was a pleasant one for the Representatives and for those who came in contact with them.

The last two or three hours before the departure of the steamer was spent in visiting the various war-ships. The members and their wives and daughters were the guests of Admiral Miller at luncheon on the U. S. S. Philadelphia, and did not leave there until after 3 o'clock, going in the ship's boats directly to the Oceanic dock.

#### O. R. & L. ACCIDENT.

Two Natives Entirely to Blame for Their Death.

It now develops that the two natives, whose deaths resulted by being thrown from one of the cars of the O. R. & L. Co. recently, were entirely to blame; also, that they were employed by the plantation. This testimony comes not only from disinterested witnesses in the case, but from relatives of the men themselves.

They had been repeatedly told to obey certain rules for their own safety, they chose to become careless, and death was the result. In Marshal Brown's investigation, it was proven beyond doubt to his mind that no person or persons were to blame but the deceased themselves.

The statement that the Marshal went down to further investigate the matter on Tuesday is erroneous.

He was with the party that was down to the luau at Waipio and was accompanied by Mrs. Brown.

It is the intention of the O. R. & L. Co. now to make a rule to the effect that any employee disobeying orders designed for their own safety will be forthwith discharged from the company.

#### Firing Practice Returns.

An official return of the firing practice carried out at sea during the past 12 months has been issued, says an exchange. The results are recorded of 102 vessels, and the best record is that of the first-class cruiser Imperiale, flagship on the Pacific Station. This vessel carried out her practice with her 9 2-inch 22-ton breech-loading guns, and out of 27 rounds made 23 hits, giving her the exceptionally high average of 81.5. The next best record is that of the third-class cruiser Porpoise, on the China Station, which

scored 31 hits from 46 rounds fired from her 6-inch breech-loaders, giving her an average of 67.3. She is followed very closely by the third-class cruiser Blonde, on the Cape of Good Hope Station, which, using her 4 7-inch quick-firing guns only, scored 37 hits out of 55 rounds, giving her an average of 67.2. The fourth in order is the first-class gunboat Karrakatta, on the Australian Station, which scored 12 hits out of 18 rounds with her 4 7-inch quick-firing guns, and gained an average of 66. Seven first-class battleships had their practice with 67-ton guns, these being the Anson, Hood, Howe, Camperdown, Nile, Rambles and Rodney, all on the Mediterranean Station. The Camperdown attained the highest average, viz., 40, scoring 6 hits from 15 rounds; the other records being: Anson, 16 rounds, 5 hits; Hood, 23 rounds, 7 hits; Howe, 16 rounds, 3 hits; Nile, 22 rounds, 7 hits; Rambles, 25 rounds, 8 hits; Rodney, 16 rounds, 5 hits.

#### Y. M. C. A. CLASSES.

Some 39 Have Already Entered Them.

Work in organizing the Y. M. C. A. classes is booming along, and the prospect for a very successful year is good. Most of the people who have entered the classes are hard-working men who do not care to allow any good opportunities of obtaining useful knowledge to slip away from them. Up to yesterday afternoon 39 had entered, and in each class the following number have enrolled: Geography and writing, 7; reading and spelling, 7; shorthand, 12; typewriting, 9; arithmetic and grammar, 14; civil government and commercial law, 9; mechanical drawing, 5; bookkeeping, 19; Hawaiian language, 8.

Bookkeeping leads, with shorthand next. In civil government and commercial law, more have signed their intention to join the classes. The total enrollment is 90 at present.

In the elementary branches, arithmetic and grammar will come on Mondays, reading and spelling on Wednesdays and geography and writing on Fridays.

In the business branches bookkeeping will come on Tuesdays, typewriting on Wednesdays and shorthand on Thursdays.

In the miscellaneous classes, Hawaiian language will come on Mondays, mechanical drawing on Thursdays, civil government and commercial law

#### New Goods

FOR

#### Warm Weather!

While in San Francisco we made extensive purchases of new goods suitable for warm weather and we secured them at low prices. Some of these lines have already arrived and we are offering them at prices which should win your patronage to us if we have not already had it.

#### Fancy Swiss, Organdies

AND

#### Muslin Dress Goods

From 10 cents to 30 cents per yard. Never sold here before at less than 25 per cent. above this.

#### Equipoise Waists!

The only garment which keeps the form perfect and the health as nature ordained. These waists are now worn by many of the best dressed ladies of Honolulu.

Marseilles spreads, new design, from \$2.50 to \$12. New linings for organdies just received.

#### B. F. Ehlers & Co.

WAVERLEY BLOCK.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

#### CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO. (Limited.)

Englewood, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

Hollister & Co. AGENTS

#### O. HUSTACE.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer

212 KING ST. TEL. 112

Family, Plantation and Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New goods by every steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

#### HOLLISTER & CO.

#### Tobacconists,

Cor. Fort & Merchant Sts.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

#### Havana Cigars

FROM THE FACTORIES OF

La Intimididad,

La Espanola,

La Africana,

Henry Clay & Bock & Co.

#### California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

..... DEALERS IN .....

#### Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

#### Write for Samples

And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

#### NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

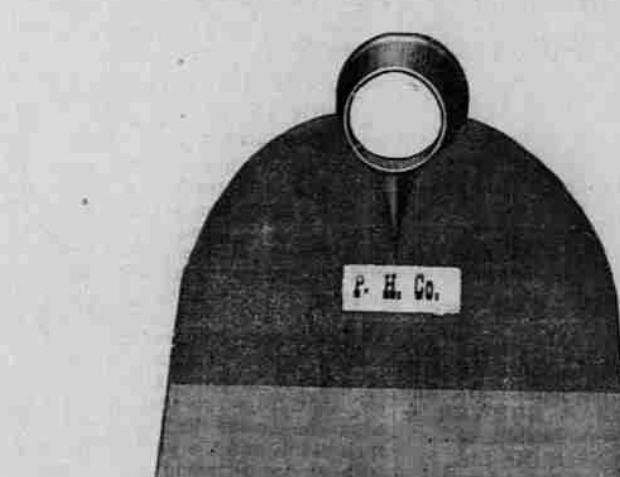
A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street,

L. B. KERR

#### THE NEW IMPROVED

#### Planters' Hoe



## POST CAMP FIRE

Members of De Long Post Gather  
at J. N. Wright's.

## MANY DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Big Fire Burned Brightly  
on the Lawn.

Veterans Listen to Speeches on  
Preserving the Union and  
Extending Its Lines.

Fifteen years ago yesterday, George W. De Long Post, Number 45, G. A. R., was organized. Although distant several thousand miles from the scenes of the conflicts during the struggle to preserve the Union, interest in the organization is unflagging, and the Post is prosperous. The Post enjoys the distinction of being the first Grand Army organization formed outside the Union line. Just after decorating the graves of soldiers on Memorial Day, 15 years ago, the veterans met and found enough to complete the number for a regular organization. Today there are 30 odd members.

In accordance with the usual custom, the members celebrated the date of organization last evening with a camp fire at the home of Mr. J. N. Wright, Little Brittain. The members were nearly all present, and in addition there were several guests, some of whom were asked to address the gathering. Among the guests were: American Minister Sewall, Hawaiian Minister Hatch, Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Attorney-General Smith, Minister King, Chief Justice Judd, Consul-General and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. N. W. McIvor, ex-Consul-General to Japan, Professor and Mrs. Alexander, Colonel and Mrs. Fisher, Deputy Attorney-General E. P. Dole, Captain Dyke of H. B. M. S. Comus, W. R. Castle, Superintendent Rowell and Mrs. Riemenschneider.

The house was well decorated for the occasion. The American flag was everywhere, draped tastefully about the house and the veranda. A huge bonfire had been built early in the evening in a lot adjoining the lawn. It flared and burned and cast its weird light up into the branches of the tall trees, and sometimes outshone the many electric lights hung about in the branches that overhang the lawn. The chairs were placed in a wide circle under the trees, and the tables, loaded down with refreshments, were in the center of the circle. Some of the wives and families of the members were present, and many of the ladies were seated on the veranda during the progress of the speeches.

Post Commander Green introduced the speakers of the evening. He presented each speaker with a few well-turned phrases. After relating the incidents of the forming of the Post, Commander Green proposed the toast, "The United States." He called on Minister Sewall. The Minister stepped into the wide circle and responded. He said he was proud to hold such a position, representing the people of the United States, under such a President as McKinley, a President who had himself been a soldier and had carried arms in the Union Army in defense of a great principle. He had broken away from family ties and home life, ties that were the very dearest. He had always exhibited that great insight into truths, which an election campaign had helped to bring to light. Although he had been a soldier, supporting the cause of the North against the South, he had the honor and glory of securing from the South the largest number of electoral votes of any Republican candidate elected since the war.

"Through his great statesmanship and his wisdom," said Minister Sewall, "the ties that hold together that section of the country will become more closely united. Through his wisdom and sagacity, the greatest prosperity the country has ever known is beginning to dawn. Those who are members of the Grand Army and who fought to preserve the Union are rejoicing that this President, in his wisdom and far-sightedness, is thoroughly in favor of a closer union of the Islands with the United States." A generous burst of applause followed Minister Sewall's remarks.

Attorney-General W. O. Smith responded to the toast of President Dole. He made a few felicitous remarks on the wisdom of the presiding officer in selecting him to respond to the toast. He eulogized the President and said that all men were pleased to recognize in President Dole the characteristics which had made him President of the Republic in such trying times. He might be expected to continue to exhibit those characteristics until the end for which all were striving—an annexation—is accomplished.

In introducing Gen. A. S. Hartwell to respond to the toast, "The Blue and the Grey," Commander Green said that General Hancock was asked on which side he proposed to fight. He had replied that there was but one side. But there were two sides; hundreds of meetings and battles in the next few years had demonstrated that fact. Wise and courageous men were in the South and they had devoted their lives and their fortunes to the defense of their principles. General Hartwell acquiesced in this belief. He said that these men of the South believed thoroughly in the justness of their claims. The men who had fought for the Grey could not be expected to abandon their belief. To them State rights were inviolable as they were to that great orator, Patrick Henry. He believed that the Union should be preserved, but the States must be given liberty,

without that liberty he preferred death. So the men of the South, the men who were devoted to honor and to the nation, felt that the principles for which they fought, the liberty of the State, were correct.

Mr. N. W. McIvor, ex-Consul to Yokohama, continued along the same line of thought, State rights. But the rights of the Union, and its preservation in its entirety, were above all. The Union was even now extending its boundaries and soon, he hoped, the Hawaiian Islands would be included.

At the close of Mr. McIvor's remarks Commander Green announced a recess, and a generous supply of refreshments was passed to the members and their guests. In the early days of the camp fires the somewhat limited menu of army camps was in vogue. It was an attempt to preserve the recollections of the days in the early '60's when the diet was pretty much the same every day. But the digestive apparatus of the veterans, toned down by tropical fare, suffered somewhat from strong coffee served in tin cups and biscuit and crackers eaten off tin plates, so the more appetizing edibles, such as were served last evening, were substituted. After a pleasant hour spent in conversation the company disbanded.

## DUGUAY TROUIN.

French Cruiser Comes Into Port  
From Tahiti.

The French cruiser Duguay Trouin, with Commodore Fort aboard, arrived in port shortly before 9 a. m. yesterday, after a pleasant, but uneventful, trip of about 11 days from Tahiti. The Duguay Trouin arrived here on the 28th of September of last year and left on October 24, bound for San Francisco. She is bound the same way this year, but instead of returning to the South Seas, where she has been off and on for quite a while, she will leave in about a week and expect to get orders in San Francisco to proceed home.

After anchoring on the Waikiki side of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, the Duguay Trouin saluted the Hawaiian flag and was given the usual answer from the shore battery. Then she saluted the flags of the Admiral and Captain of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, respectively.

The French cruiser is registered at 3,600 tons, has 10 large and 11 small guns and a crew of 350. She has been on the Pacific station for the past six years, and it is probable that she is now on her last cruise. Most of her time has been spent in the South Seas. The officers of the Duguay Trouin are as follows:

Commodore Fort.  
Commander Pugibet.  
Aide-de-camp, Lieut. McGuckin de Slane.

Paymaster Rauch.  
Dr. Landens.  
Engineer Legaux.

Lieutenants Dupuy-Fromy, Guthsell, Ussier, Allemann, O'Neill and Mondot.

Midshipmen du Brossay, Benoit, Bressier, Brousse, Lecanne and Chollet.

THAT MASTERFUL YANKEE.

The writings of Mark Twain are full of instruction, as well as humor. Possibly you have read that wonderful story of his called "A Yankee at King Arthur's Court." The hero is a skilled mechanic, the foreman of a great factory in America. He is accidentally killed, as we would say; but, instead of getting his body deposited in the grave, as happens to the most of us, he comes to life again, and finds himself at the Court of King Arthur in England in the sixth century, 1,300 years before he was born. That was a time of deep ignorance and superstition; people were but children then. So with his knowledge and his nineteenth century training he soon becomes master of everybody and everything. He controls the Government and runs the whole country—exactly as a college professor would be superior to all the children if he should take it into his head to join a class at a parish school. Now let us see what this idea may mean to you or to me.

In the autumn of 1873 Mr. James Murphy, of 49 Townsend Street, Dublin (present address 5 Synott Row, Synott Place, Lower Dorset Street), had a severe attack of rheumatic fever and was under treatment at the Sir Patrick Dunn's Hospital for three months. Then he left the hospital, but not the man he was before the disease fell upon him. Afterwards he was never free from it. For a while he would be comparatively well, then down on his back again. It would depend on the weather and other circumstances, you see.

Of his worst times he speaks in this way: "My ankles and feet were hot and painful, and would often swell to three or four times their natural size. Occasionally the pain extended to the hips, and I had to be swathed in bandaging from the thighs down to the ankles. In this way—now able to get about and now confined to my bed—I suffered for over seventeen years. The joints of my fingers and toes became dislocated, or seemed to be so."

We don't need to point out what a cripple this sort of thing makes of a man. If he were wounded and torn in battle or by machinery he couldn't be worse off. Yet the number of people thus disabled is immense, and while rheumatism is peculiarly the disease of adults and old persons, the young (even children), do not escape it. If the disease were only understood—but let us not get ahead of our story.

"At Christmas, 1890," continues Mr. Murphy, "I had a dreadful attack, and was confined to bed for seventeen weeks."

This took him clear through the rest of the winter and one month of spring up to the first of May. What a dreary, miserable season it must have been! There is no merry Christmas or jolly coming of the buds on the trees for a man in that situation. Still, it might have been prevented if he had known then what he found out later.

"All this time," he goes on, "I was in the greatest agony. I couldn't move myself in bed, and finally got so bad I couldn't lift my hand to my mouth, and had to be fed like a baby. Night

after night I got no sleep, and often wished myself dead. As for work, I thought I should never do a stroke again. The doctor who attended me gave me medicines, but I seemed none the better for them. I had long since lost all faith in rubbing oils and emulsions; I had spent pounds for them without benefit."

"One day, whilst still suffering pain, I came upon a book telling how cases like mine had been cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Not knowing what else to do I bought a bottle of Mr. Mannin, the chemist in Brunswick Street. After taking this medicine a day or two I had less pain, and I was able to leave my bed, and fourteen days later I had not an ache or a pain of any kind, and got back to my work. Since that time—now two and a half years

ago—I have had no return of my old complaint. I never felt better in my life than I do now, and I thank God that I ever heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup. You are at liberty to publish my statement. I have been in the employment of Mr. Robinson, coal merchant, for the past ten years. Yours truly (Signed), JAMES MURPHY, Dublin, June 23d, 1893."

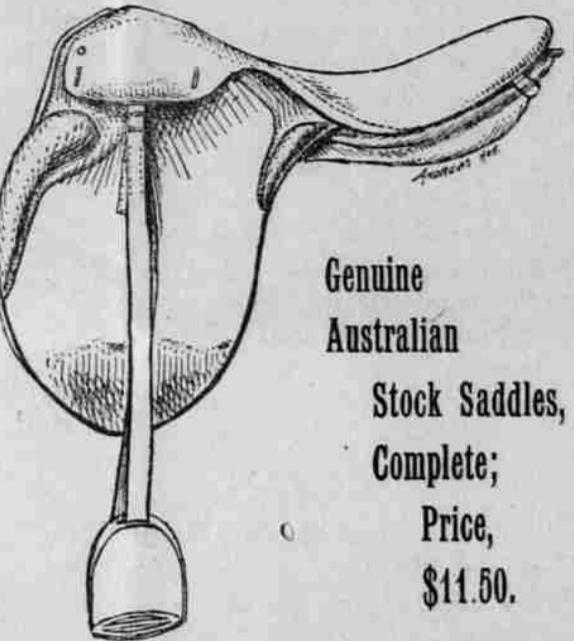
The mysterious American at King Arthur's Court was powerful because of his knowing what nobody else knew. Had Mr. Murphy known years before that rheumatism is caused by impurity of the blood, and that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup cures it, he could have denied and banished that agonizing ailment. We print these facts in order that his present knowledge may also be everybody's knowledge.

ALEX. CHISHOLM.

J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.  
Telephone 228. FORT & KING STS. P. O. Box 322.

Large and  
Complete  
Stock of  
Harness,  
Whips,  
Sponges,  
Boots,  
Soaps  
and Oils.



Genuine  
Australian  
Stock Saddles,  
Complete;  
Price,  
\$11.50.

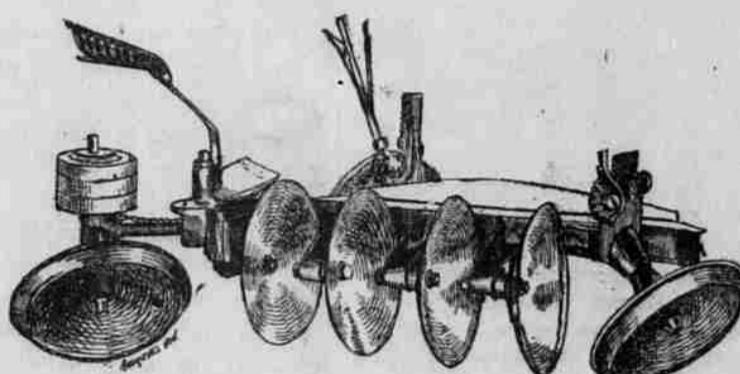
WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

## Combination Table s.

—The handiest article introduced here this year. You can have a set of good book shelves, or tilt them to any desired angle and use them in your parlor for bric-a-brac, or in a moment you can make them into a handy table. It also makes a fine piece of furniture to show fancy goods in a window or store. The first lot we had went off like hot cakes and our second order was promptly placed, and the Australia brought a good assortment of sizes from 28 to 36 inches wide. Call in and see them in use, at—

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

## THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company.

"Walnaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.  
Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratton land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,  
Manager.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR B. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

## HENRY WATERHOUSE &amp; Co.

Insurance Agents, German-American Insurance Co. of New York.  
Plantation Agents, Halawa Plantation.  
Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

Henry Waterhouse & Co.

Vapo-Resolene Cures while you Sleep  
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.  
Resolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief. Its curative powers are wonderful, at the same time preventing the spread of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, M. I. Agents.

## Your Stock

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

## HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

## CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

## Office

## Desks

Latest patterns from  
the best makers in the  
United States, flat or  
roll top in polished  
oak and other hard  
woods.

No other dealer has the  
same assortment.

These goods came on the  
barkentine W. G. Irwin on  
Friday.

Handsome furniture  
for parlor or bedroom

received by the same vessel  
and offered at exceeding-  
ly low prices.

We have chairs and tables  
of good quality, to hire for  
balls, parties or entertain-  
ments.

## J. HOPP &amp; CO.

Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL STREETS.

## Metropolitan

## Meat Company

No. 507 KING ST.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

## Shipping and Family

## Butchers.

## NAVY CONTRACTORS.

## G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for  
Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific  
Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## WATER-COLOR

Menu  
Cards.

Photographs,  
50c. and \$1.50 Each.

Mirrors,  
Framed and Unframed.

ENAMEL PAINT,  
PHOTO FRAMES.

Picture Wire, Furniture  
Polish, Tissue Paper,  
Flower Materials.

KING BROS'  
Art Store.

110 HOTEL ST.

SETH THOMAS

CLOCKS AND WATCHES

FRANK J. KRUGER,

PRACTICAL  
WATCHMAKER.

Waltham  
Watches!

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.

Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

FRANK J. KRUGER,  
FORT STREET.

HONOLULU.



POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED  
WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY. Its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value.

UNSOLOITED TESTIMONIALS.

THE DEAN OF WESLEYAN'S Venerable writes:—I was advised to try the Balsam of Aniseed. I did, and it was most comfortable. I am now well again.

Mr. THOMAS HODGES, Chemist, Llandilo, October 1st, 1892, writes:—"Occasionally, I have commenced my practice in a new place, to do so I have recommended my mother giving me your Balsam for colds and colds nearly 20 years ago. My chest and voice are as sound as a bell now."

**Hawaiian Gazette.**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

SUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1897

DANIEL WEBSTER'S SHORT VIS-  
ION.

When we think of the teeming population which now fills many portions of our country west of the Rocky Mountains, and remember how famous, all over the world, is their singular beauty and their incomparable value to the tourist, the health seeker, the agriculturist and the horticulturist, as well as the miner, it is interesting to read what so intelligent a statesman as Daniel Webster thought of them just fifty years ago, and to know that his views were shared by many other prominent public men of the time. In a speech delivered in the United States Senate in 1844, with regard to the proposal that a mail service should be established between Missouri and the Pacific Coast, Webster said: "What do we want with this vast worthless area, this region of savages and wild beasts, of deserts, of shifting sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus and prairie dogs? To what use could we ever hope to put these great deserts, or these endless mountain ranges, impenetrable and covered to their bases with eternal snow? What can we ever hope to do with the western coast, a coast of three thousand miles, rock-bound, cheerless and uninviting, with not a harbor on it? What use have we for such a country? Mr. President, I will never vote one cent from the public treasury to place the Pacific coast one inch nearer Boston than it is today."—Scientific American.

And yet this statesman, who failed to see the great value of the Pacific coast, said in 1842, to General Marshall of these Islands, who, while on his way to London as Hawaiian Commissioner, visited him while Secretary of State, "if England interferes in those Islands (the Hawaiian) we will make a fuss about it." His statesmanship failed to grasp the inevitable growth of the nation. Far-sighted as he was, he had never studied the possibilities of national growth. He was hardly in advance of the early and ignorant Virginia "pioneers, who in 1605, pushed their way in boats up the James river to Richmond, in the hope of finding just beyond that place, the entrance to the "great South ocean." As they utterly failed to conceive the vast boundaries of the continent, so Mr. Webster, two hundred and fifty years later, failed to detect the possible growth of the Anglo-Saxons on race on the same continent.

The singular aspect of the case is, that his imagination could take a flying leap over the continent and the sea, and with almost supernatural vision, see the value of this Pacific domain, while it utterly failed to conceive of the magnificent empire lying before it.

In justice to the memory of Mr. Webster, it must be said that the reasons which led him to take this apparently far reaching view of America's relations to Hawaii, were the flourishing whaling trade in the Pacific, and the great importance of these Islands as a resting and supply station. There was no speculation about it. It was an existing fact. The semi-annual call at this port of several hundred whale ships compelled the vigilance of the American Government, lest some other power should seize the Islands and cripple the industry. But the whale men slaughtered the whales, just as the seal men kill off the seals, recklessly and without note of the future. The real present, the importance of Hawaii, fell into temporary abeyance, only to rise again as the sky became dark in the Orient.

## THE DEPARTING GUESTS.

We hope that the American statesmen who leave today, will mark us up fairly and a little generously in their note books. They have quietly stood us up in line, because we offer ourselves as new recruits in the great American army. And like strict inspection officers,

they have looked at our teeth, the color of our hair, the way we turn our toes, our general gait, our character and our knowledge of elementary principles.

They see clearly that there has been erected here a scaffolding of the same kind of civilization that exists in their own country, and that we have added to it all of the modern improvements, so far as they are at ready command. But we confess that we are not able to hold up it up, for any great length of time, unless stronger hands will aid us. We can, without doubt, hold it up as we now hold it, for even an indefinite period, if we should adopt stronger methods. But the community, the dominant power desires to fulfill the mission it openly adopted, at the overthrow of the monarchy. It is Anglo-Saxon in sentiment, and desires to be relieved of the burden of governing in any other way than that which is approved by the best men of their own race.

We understand perfectly well that we are sharply criticized in America for acts of omission in the building up of a little State. We are not perfect creatures, nor are the American people, our blood relations perfect creatures either. Therefore, we ask these chosen representatives of the Great Republic to bring us within the range of the golden rule. If it is a good rule for imperfect man, it is a good rule for imperfect communities.

We are perfectly well aware that the Government of the United States will not be governed, to any large extent, by sentimental feeling towards us. Political and commercial affairs rarely contain warm blood. The Cubans have found that out. At the same time, these representatives are human, and our genial climate may warm up their own blood, so that they can take the chill off the naturally cold blood of the national body politic.

So as their ship swings out from the dock today, and they stand, crowned with the flowers which bloom under the warm skies, we ask them to hold us in their kind remembrance.

And to them and each of them we send our "Aloha" on the wings of the wind, till they are beyond that marine league of the sea, which is the limit of our territory. The months move quickly on, and we need not tell them we shall watch with anxiety for the returning echo of the "Aloha" from the hills of the Great Republic. It means much to us.

## THE DANGEROUS PLANK.

From our standpoint, the article in the platform of the American Union Party, "recommending legislation prohibiting importations by the Government of material of any kind whatever" has no present bearing on the election of the candidates, nor does it affect the annexation question. The candidates are good men, and should be elected.

But it is the dangerous character, the absurdity, and the low morals set forth in the article, that injure the platform itself. The Scriptures say that God "winked" at the sins of the people. The people may on occasions "wink" also at preferences given by Government officers to the home producer. But to take the practice out of occasional winks, and make it a definite political principle is quite another affair. Because, if it is a sound principle that the Government, which is after all only the people, should buy at home, whatever the cost may be, then it is quite as sound to hold that the people should buy at home, too. This is just what the people will not do, nor will the men do it, who drew the article. There is some very ragged logic in claiming that the people may buy anywhere in the cheapest market, but when the people, in the form of its own Government, buys, it must buy

concern. The word "material" is broad and usually covers both "raw" and "manufactured" material.

We have some delicate relations with the United States, under the Reciprocity Treaty, and our ways of doing things are under a fierce light.

The article in the platform is precisely the same in principle, as that vigorously urged by the sugar beet men in California, and other States, against reciprocity and annexation. They say to Congress: "Take care of our own 'horny-handed sons of toil,' and don't let the Hawaiians take the bread out of our mouths with the products of Asiatic labor."

They are using before Congress, the precise language of our contemporary, the Star: "The Government is not a different body from the people, and its duty is to foster the industries and trade of the country." If they succeeded in establishing this principle of home protection, for the benefit of the sugar beet men, we will soon be on the ebbing tide of reciprocity or annexation. Therefore, we call this article a dangerous one, and hope that the sugar beet men will not succeed in establishing the same principle in the States.

Did the makers of this platform see that the kind of legislation they ask for would compel the Government to buy all of its postage stamps and revenue stamps in Honolulu? that it could import none of them, or make any contract for any of them in America, but would be forced to pay some house here a commission for selling them? that if the Government required a steam vessel, it could not buy it in San Francisco, but would be forced to get it through a middle-man, however ignorant he might be of the business? The general word, "material," in some hands, would cover everything made.

The American merchants would be cut out from any bidding, under the proposed law, but the article now in the law, leaves it open to the Government to make purchases from any British, German, Chinese or Japanese houses in this town.

We do not believe that the members of the party will endorse this article. It backs up, in principle, the sugar beet men, and, on its face, cuts out the American merchants here.

## JAPAN PROPOSING CONDITIONS.

It now appears that Japan's acceptance of Hawaii's proposition to submit the immigration dispute to arbitration is accompanied by conditions that Hawaii cannot safely accept. Japan's position, in brief, is so to widen the field of the arbitration that Hawaii's right to enact protective laws in relation to immigrants may be tested by a third party. Hawaii wisely regards this proposition as tending to jeopardize her own sovereignty, by submitting her right to enact laws at her own pleasure to an international court. The question that should go to arbitration is merely whether in law or in equity, under the terms of a treaty or in the absence of notice of a change of policy, Hawaii should reimburse certain individual Japanese who were refused admittance to the islands the pecuniary losses incurred by them in consequence of this refusal. The issue is whether Hawaii owes money; not whether she has made an irrevocable treaty with Japan which virtually transfers Hawaiian sovereignty to that power. Hawaii's acceptance of the present proposal of Japan would involve the entire question of national stability, to preserve which she is even now resisting Japan's reading of her treaty with that government. The next step will doubtless be a denial by Hawaii of Japan's right so to complicate the situation, and a restating of the plain propositions that are properly the subject matter for a court of arbitration. This will lead to further correspondence, notwithstanding the hint now thrown out that Japan's present note is in the nature of an ultimatum. There is no necessity and no justification for such an ultimatum, and it is wholly within Hawaii's right to require that full time be permitted in

the negotiations preliminary to an arbitration if one is to be had.

The above contains the analysis made by the editor of the (Washington, D. C.) Star on the Japanese question. No other American paper so far as we can learn, has attempted to make so close an analysis. How accurate it is, cannot be known until the full correspondence is published. The American papers during the last month, have had comparatively little to say on the subject, as the matter is believed to be in the line of arbitration. That condition of things, furnishes little blood curdling news.

## DANIEL WEBSTER AGAIN.

We quoted on Tuesday, the views of the great New England statesman, Daniel Webster, which placed a small value upon the Pacific coast, and high value upon these Islands, in their relations to the United States.

If we had really no serious problems here, we should simply regard his views as those of a great man, whose vision had failed, and we would take no lesson from it. If, on the other hand, we are very seriously trying to get our reckoning, every day, his views are guide posts, which indicate what the drift of American sentiment has been, on this question for many years.

All things, our own thoughts even, are governed by law, and we ought to understand and explain the swinging movements of the political pendulum, in these international matters. Why did Mr. Webster ignore the value of a magnificent empire, and highly estimate the value of a few mountain tops rising out of the Pacific?

The Americans, like the British, were a commercial nation in 1844. They are so now. The Pacific coast was a barren market for merchants, and its exports were only hides and tallow from the Spanish ranches. As there was "no money in it," the merchant looked elsewhere, and the merchant dictates to the statesmen.

In Hawaii, the rich ship owners of New Bedford, New London, Nantucket and Sag Harbor, had their treasures in the Pacific, in the "forties." Their ships were running down the whales from Hawaii to the Arctic Sea. These rich ship owners made themselves felt in Massachusetts, and in Congress. Men whose investments in the fisheries, paid from 20 to 100 per cent. annually, could take the time to make themselves heard.

Hawaii was the admirable rendezvous of these ships, for recruiting, and for reshipment of oil and bone. The rich ship owners created a sentiment in all powerful New England, in favor of holding these Islands for the use of the American trader. Not the trader of the future, but the trader of the present. Trade created public sentiment. The roots of all annexation, or protectorate ideas ran down and were fed by the New England trading interest. There is no record in America, of any interest taken in Hawaii, beyond the boundaries of New England, excepting in Washington, where New England men had mighty influence.

Mr. Webster saw Hawaii through the eyes of the rich whalemen. It became his concern, because it was their concern. Trade, like the birds of prey, had a far-sighted eye, and guided the near-sighted eye of the statesmen.

When the whaling trade declined, and the rich ship owners went into dry rot, or sent their ships to the Golden Gate, the interest of New England in Hawaii declined. How many of the New England Chambers of Commerce, or Legislatures have asked for annexation? Is not the reason apparent? Who would spend his time and money, working to secure this outpost in this Pacific, on a

"pure missionary lay"? And the general decline of the commercial marine after 1862, drove the pendulum towards national isolation.

Now the pendulum is swinging back, towards foreign trade. San Francisco is pushing it, as the ship owners pushed Mr. Webster in the forties. A new class of men, are in the national councils. The manufacturers are beginning, for the first time in American history, to push their goods into the distant markets. To them and the statesmen, who represent them, the real value of outposts is sudden and startling. The era of commercial expansion is at its dawn. With this new commercial insight, comes the clearer view of the importance of these Islands as the strategic point of the Pacific, as the tower from which the moving forces of the Orient shall be watched. President McKinley and his friends see this more clearly than the traders, because it is not the business of traders to study strategic points.

## DE LONG POST, G. A. R.

"In the dream of the Northern poets,  
The brave who in battle die  
Fight on in the shadowy phalanx  
In the field of the upper sky;  
And as we read the sounding rhyme  
The reverent fancy hears  
The ghostly ring of the viewless swords  
And the clash of the spectral spears.

"We think with imperious questionings  
Of the brothers that we have lost,  
And we strive to track in death's mystery  
The flight of each valiant ghost,  
The Northern myth comes back to us,  
And we feel through our sorrow's night  
That those young souls are striving still  
Somewhere for the truth and light."

rade's words were for the largest charity in reaching for motives, and recalling the admiration of the world for those who die for their convictions. Ex-Consul General of Japan, N. W. McIvor, of Iowa, born in South Carolina, followed closely in comrade Hartwell's footsteps, but both stood firmly on the massive bed-rock of indissolubles union."

So the comrades reasoned together around this Federal camp-fire, under the Southern Cross. The bugle sounded "good night," living comrades departed, and when they fell into sleep, the spectral soldiers out of "the shadowy phalanx," whose bodies lie in the Nuuanu valley, gathered about the dying embers, until the faintest sign of dawn, when they vanished back into the "field of the upper sky."

The statement made in the Star, yesterday, that Senator Bacon of Georgia, "has received a letter from Minister Thurston asking him to visit Hawaii and see for himself;" also that "Mr. Thurston adds that if agreeable to Mr. Bacon, the entire expenses of his journey to the Islands and back will be borne by the Government" is not correct, so far as the Government is concerned. It has authorized no such offer, and it is not believed that Mr. Thurston has made it. Mr. Thurston is not the person who would compromise the Government by making such an offer, and the Government would not confirm it, if made.

## FOOT-BALL BOOMS.

## Schedule of Games Was Arranged Last Night.

At a meeting of the Football League, held in the basement of the Hawaiian Hotel last night, the following schedule of games for the season of 1897 was arranged:

First—October 30th: St. Louis' vs. Town.

Second—November 13th: Regiment vs. St. Louis.

Third—November 25th: Regiment vs. Town.

The colors chosen by the competing teams are as follows:

St. Louis—Black and white.  
Regiment—Red, white and blue.  
Town—Orange and black.

All the members of each team will be dressed in the uniform of the team and no one will be allowed to depart from that rule by wearing something outside of the regulation. This was specially arranged in order to give the public the benefit of being able to distinguish the teams and their plays.

The Town team has sent a challenge to the U. S. S. Philadelphia for a game to take place on October 16th.

Where are the Punahoa? They have a lot of good men to choose from. Why not come in and make it interesting. The other teams will play them at the drop of the hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Clementson, who are so well known here as to be almost kamaaina, came down from San Francisco on the Mariposa yesterday. They will proceed to the Colonies on the Warrimoo today.

**They All**  
"There are fads in medicine as well as in other things," said a busy druggist, "but the most remarkable thing about Hood's Sarsaparilla is that customers who try other remedies all come back to Hood's, and this is why the enormous sales of this medicine keep up while others

**Come**

and in a short time go out of sight entirely, to be heard from no more."

"Why is it?" "O, simply because Hood's Sarsaparilla has more real curative merit than any medicine I ever sold."

This is of daily occurrence in almost every drug store. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard remedy which has cured more sickness, relieved more distress and made more happiness by bringing people

**Back to**

health than any other medicine. Its wonderful cures of the worst cases of scrofula, running sores, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; of dyspepsia and other troubles where a first class tonic and aid to digestion was needed; of catarrh, rheumatism, malaria and other troubles arising from or promoted by impure blood, have made

**Hood's**  
**Sarsaparilla**

The standard—the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,  
Wholesale Agents.

## TEACHER AUSTIN

Dismissed by Board of Education  
Yesterday.

## RESULT OF INVESTIGATION

Bumped Pupil's Head  
Against Black-board.

Routine Matters Disposed of—Transfers and Appointments Considered.

Minister Cooper, Mrs. Jordan, Professor Alexander, Mr. Bowen and Deputy Inspector-General Gibson were present at the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday when Secretary Rodgers read the minutes of the previous meeting.

Mr. Gibson reported on the condition of the Beretania Street School, the report being suggested by a complaint that Chinese were flocking to the school. The investigation did not bear out the statement and no action was taken. Mr. Gibson suggested that all schools be supplied with paper, pen-holders, ink, chalk and slate-pencils. On motion of Mr. Bowen the suggestion was adopted.

The matter of teachers' examination was brought up by Mr. Gibson. This was to take the place of the examination at the Summer School. Mr. Gibson thought notice should be sent out to the teachers. Mr. Bowen said Easter would be a good time, and that the examinations should be held simultaneously over the Islands.

Several applications for positions under the Board or for transfers were read, and the usual action taken. One lady teacher complained that on reaching her school a few weeks since she found her place taken by some one else. She had not been notified of her dismissal and asked for information. It was sent.

The School Agent at Kaunakakai reported that two school buildings there were unfit for use, and recommended that they be sold. Mr. Smith said it might be a scheme of one or two people to put the buildings up at auction for the purpose of getting the lumber cheap. Mr. Bowen moved that the Agent's recommendation be acted upon; he made the motion through the confidence he had in Mr. McCrosson. The motion carried unanimously. Mr. Smith said he was satisfied, so long as the other members knew the Agent.

Miss Zoe Atkinson submitted that she will have taught for 10 years on January 1 next, and asked that she be given a life certificate. On motion of Mr. Bowen, Miss Atkinson was notified that her request was denied for the reason that the rules governing such cases had been changed since she had entered the service of the Board.

The next, and most important, item for consideration by the Board was the report of Minister Cooper on the charges preferred against Harry Z. Austin, a teacher at Lihue, Kauai. Besides a type-written report covering several pages, Minister Cooper had on the desk a number of affidavits, petitions, etc., bearing on the case.

The only charge taken up by the Board was that of striking a pupil so that his head struck a black-board, thereby injuring him to such an extent that the boy was confined to his bed for some days after. The statements of the injured boy and several of the scholars were to the effect that the boy, who was at the blackboard, was asked to spell the word "conjunction" and define it. He was unable to do either and when Austin found that the boy was deficient in knowledge he first pushed him and then struck him on the back of the neck, forcing his head against the blackboard in such a violent manner as to raise a large lump. The boy was sent to his desk by Austin and told to write the trouble-making word 100 times, and when this was accomplished the dose was repeated.

At the close of the day the boy went home, but said nothing to his parents, for fear of being whipped again. The next day he was too ill to attend school, and on the following day Austin sent a policeman to his home to look him up. On the road he found a horse nibbling at the grass and lying unconscious in a field adjoining was the boy. When brought to his senses he explained that he remembered nothing of falling from the horse; his head was spinning around, and after that all was a blank. The policeman took him to school, and Austin, some time later, sent him home. Then his siege of illness began, and Dr. Hugus was called in. The boy was delirious and the doctor pronounced it a case of congestion of the brain. Dr. Hugus, having to leave the locality temporarily, the case was given to a Japanese for treatment. Austin secured a statement from the latter to the effect that the disease was bronchitis.

When this statement was made, Austin denied the truth of it, but said that if all or any number of the pupils verified the statement he would not deny it.

Some of the scholars testified that Austin had got them to sign papers to the effect that he had not struck the boy on a certain day, but when the almanac was consulted it was found that the day was the one on which the policeman brought the boy back to school.

Among the papers were a number of affidavits in the handwriting of Aus-

tin, signed by different pupils, and acknowledged by the teacher as Notary Public. Several numerously signed petitions, in which the names of Japanese and Portuguese were inserted.

Commissioner Smith remarked that many of the signatures were apparently in the same handwriting. Another thing questionable was the signing of an affidavit in the name of one person per some one else. These were considered irregular and quite sufficient to warrant the teacher's dismissal.

The other charge against Austin, that of insulting Mrs. Hart, was not discussed in detail. The fact of his trying, by letter and verbally, to defame the character of the woman was in itself censurable, but Commissioner Smith thought that there was enough against the man without taking the last charge into consideration. The report of Minister Cooper recommended the dismissal of Austin from the Department of Education, and on motion of Commissioner Bowen, the report was adopted.

## POKII WINS.

In the Second Class Yacht Race of Yesterday.

At 1 p.m. yesterday the second-class yachts, which entered the race on Saturday, but none of which went over the course within the limit of time set by the judges, were sailing back and forth past the men-of-war, waiting for the signal to start.

The preparatory gun was fired at 13:32 and the starting gun at 13:40. There was a fine breeze stirring and the yachts passed over the line flying, the Bennington leading. The race was a good one, and the Pokii succeeded in passing the finishing line first, very closely followed by the Abbie M. Following is the order of finishing, with other points:

Pokii (sailed by H. Williams)—Start, 13:44:50; finish, 15:29:28; lapse time, 1:44:38; corrected time, 1:34:54. Winner of first prize.

Abbie M. (sailed by H. M. Dow)—Start, 13:45:11; finish, 15:48:07; lapse time, 1:52:56; corrected time, 1:44:16. Winner of second prize.

Clytie (sailed by T. W. Hobron)—Start, 13:44:45; finish, 15:39:46; lapse time, 1:55:01; corrected time, 1:44:40. Combination (sailed by F. Walker)—Start, 13:43:19; finish, 15:55:12; lapse time, 2:11:53. Corrected time, 1:55:05.

Bennington (sailed by Bennington men)—Start, 13:41:33; finish, 15:50:03; lapse time, 2:08:30; corrected time, 2:06:32.

C. B. Wilson and Captain Griffiths acted as judges and William White of the Inter-Island Company as time-keeper.

## Words to Myrtle March.

Mr. J. J. Vanderveer of the U. S. S. Philadelphia, editor of Sea Breezes, a young man in hearty sympathy with the Myrtle Boat Club, has written words to the "Myrtle March," recently composed by Professor Berger. The chorus is given here to show the boys what a great rally song they will have:

"We belong to the crew of a club not new,

And we're Myrtle boys full of joy,  
We'll flaunt the red until we're dead,  
With bending oar, we'll keep to the

fore As we easily slide, through the water glide,

The people cry as we go by

That they'll bet their coin while our

rivals learn

That as birds we swiftly fly."

## Will Regret it.

Quah Chong, the Chinaman who was fined \$200 and costs in the Police Court yesterday on the charge of unlawful possession of opium, will very likely regret his indiscretion more than the ordinary possessor of opium, for he is one of the men allowed 20 grains on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by the Dispensary physician. According to regulations recently passed by the Board of Health, his permit will be canceled and no opium will be dealt out to him hereafter.

## Laborers Despatched.

The following laborers, received by the last steamer from China and Japan, have been sent to the various plantations, by which they were employed, as follows: Maui Sugar Company, 26 Chinamen, Paiaiau Plantation Company, 49 men and 8 women (Japanese); Hutchinson Plantation Company, 59 men and 9 women (Japanese); Olowaia Sugar Company, 13 men, 3 women and 2 children (Japanese); Hamakua Mill Company, 20 men and 6 women (Japanese).

## Fast Wheelmen May Come.

If all goes well Cyclone Park will be opened by some of the fastest wheelmen in the world. C. L. Clement received a letter from C. K. Coulter yesterday to the effect that he was prepared to send on such men as Bald, Kiser, Gardner, Titus and Louthead. It will be remembered that the last man was the one who beat all the rest named above on the Willow Grove Park track (Philadelphia) not long ago. Louthead is a Canadian.

## The Comus Minstrels.

There will probably be a dress rehearsal of the program of the Comus Minstrel Troupe at the Opera House this evening. The object for which the performance is to be given should be sufficient inducement for the public to patronize it, and the fact that in the company there are some capital singers leaves no reason for the house not being crowded.

## A CURE FOR BILLIOUS COLIC.

RESOURCE, Screven Co., Ga.—I have been subject to attacks of billious colic for several years. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the only sure relief. It acts like a charm. One dose of it gives relief when all other remedies fail.—G. D. SHARP. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## LIFE IN YOKOHAMA

City Not Entirely Free From Oppressive Heat and Winds.

## FOLIAGE DOWN THE MOUNTAINS

Characteristic Signs on the Shops.

Surprisingly Large Number of Small Wares Carried by Peddlers.

[Special Correspondence.]

Yokohama, August 31, 1897.

EDITOR P. C. A.—We are back again at the Grand Hotel. We found Karuizawa too much enveloped in mountain clouds to suit an invalid. A sudden change from heat to cold, last Friday between 2 and 4 a.m., with continued mistiness, necessitated the use of a charcoal fire (hibachi), but this did not prevent an air of mustiness in the room. For climatic conditions, allways agreeable and healthful, Honolulu is far ahead of all other places of human abode. We found it hot in Yokohama, but the sun was obscured, and we rode about in Jinrikishas quite pleasantly. But while we were at dinner Monday evening there came up such a wind from the bay that doors and windows had to be shut quickly, to keep things from being blown off the tables. These sudden changes we have never known at the Islands, and are very trying to those so long accustomed, as we have been, to such a perfectly equable climate as we have in Hawaii. Almost every house in Karuizawa was loaded down with big stones, for we were told, the wind often blows so furiously that this is the only way to keep the shingles in place.

We came down the Utsu Pass about 9 a.m., admiring constantly the changing scenes in the constant windings of the road. The foliage was in full beauty of verdure, but it had the appearance of softness and roundness, as well as delicacy. It was in marked contrast with the pointed, perpendicular, angular appearance of the mountain sides on the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In fact, the general impression of Japanese scenery, so far as my observation has gone, is that of softness and delicacy, indefiniteness of outline. At the foot of the Pass we came upon some trees of so light a foliage, in shape like ferns, as to stand out in marked contrast with the rounded forms so prevalent; and yet, so delicate in structure and graceful in outline as to give a finishing touch of beauty to the mountain scenery we were leaving, for the monotonous level over which the rest of the journey was made.

It is surprising how soon one may see all the essential characteristics of a new locality, even as large as this city of Yokohama. Cities are very much alike, and human beings are the same all over the world, however different their accessories and surroundings.

The strangeness of dress and buildings soon wears off and we see only myriads of fellow-beings. Travel intensifies one's patriotic pride, but evokes one's sympathies for men and women that have to pass their lives in such discomfort. One impression made upon me here is the number of old men and women engaged in daily toil, and the general appearance of squalor their working garb gives to the crowded streets. The stores seem like the "Cheap John" displays and the old junk shops on the East side of New York City. Even the better class, like those in the Benten Dori, are small affairs, petty and dismal, to one accustomed to frequent the ample rooms and crowded corridors of the great cities of the States.

The great masses of small wares that peddlers will carry is one of the strange sights. The great variety, too, is surprising, fruit, flowers, baskets, food cooked in traveling kitchens, and strangest of all, kerosene lamps. As Japanese houses have little or no furniture, the use of hanging lamps is almost universal. Kerosene is one of the great articles of the import trade. Lighters loaded with cases of oil are a frequent sight from our window. It must be a profitable trade, too, if the Standard Oil Company can afford to pay \$150,000 annually for the monopoly of the trade at Canton, as I have seen stated in one of the papers here.

But the street cries are in the same tones that I have heard in the home land, with a prolonged rising inflection on the last word, "Fresh fish for s-a-i-e."

Not to be left out of mention are the insects that seem to be very numerous. We hear the shrill cry of the cicadas, as we pass along the streets. We wonder at our restlessness at night, till some one suggests, "Fleas." Mosquitoes we have not found, except in stray specimens, singly, not in strident battalions as in Honolulu. I have not yet seen the Japanese beetle, which has become so much in evidence in Hawaii. But I have been told that the gypsy moth, which is costing so much to exterminate in Massachusetts, is plentiful in Japan, but it is easily kept from becoming too numerous by the attacks of a particular species of ichneumon fly. It is a pity that some means cannot be found to introduce this fly into the regions devastated by the gypsy moth.

H.

Stole \$400.

On the way to Maui on the Claudio a week ago last Tuesday, one of the visiting Congressmen walked out of

his cabin for a short time, and, upon returning, found that some one had entered during his absence and stolen a purse containing something over \$400. Finally, the alarm having been given searching began; the anchor man found the money in a coil of rope under the forecastle head. Upon returning to port the matter was put into the hands of Detective Kaapa, but the thief could not be located.

## LUCKY CATCH.

Opium Found in Basket of Chin On, Washerman.

Charles Chillingworth struck a streak of luck at about 1 p.m. yesterday. He was walking along on King street when he spied Chin On, a Chinese laundryman, driving a very lame horse, attached to a brake full of clothes. He arrested the man on the spot and took him to the Police Station.

His basket of clothes was deposited upon the counter, and, when searched, was found to contain at the bottom 20 tins of the finest Hong Kong opium with the regulation duty stamps. Of course, the charge on the books was placed as unlawful possession of opium. Bail was set at \$500, the amount being furnished almost immediately by some of Chin On's rich friends.

Visited Police Station.

The visiting Congressmen were shown all over the Police Station by Marshal Brown yesterday morning. Everything was in fine shape, and the Mounted Patrol was drawn up in line outside and the foot police in the station yard. The Congressmen expressed themselves as highly pleased with the appearance of things.

## Thompson-Kaia.

J. A. Thompson, clerk in the Supreme Court, and Emeline H. Kaia were married last night, relatives and a few immediate friends of the family being present. Miss Ida Fearnley was maid-of-honor and C. H. Rose best man. The newly-married couple went out to their new home in Punahoa after the ceremony.

Food in Tablets

Rush to the Gold Fields Interests Chemists.

A Year's Supply Will Not Weigh Over Thirty Pounds When Packed.

The rush to the Klondike has stirred up the dealer in condensed food and the chemist who condenses the nutriment from meats and vegetables into the smallest space. Said one of these men the other day, speaking of the heavy weights of food prospectors are taking with them:

"Why, man, in an ordinary valise I can put enough food to last a healthy man a year and give him a menu just as varied as he could find in a first-class hotel. He can easily take another one of those valises, and when he reaches Dawson City he can sell one for what's what a year's supply of good food is worth there. If he wants to load himself down with a good-sized burden he can take four or five supplies, and he will be comparatively rich man the moment he reaches the Klondike."

"Two years ago a commission, appointed by the Secretary of War and composed of experienced army officers, made thorough investigations, and in their subsequent report it was shown that it would be possible for a large army to move a distance from the base of supplies with the usual attention to water and feed in 'the hoof' by supplying each soldier with a packet of condensed food. It was, however, reported that while foods of this kind could safely be used in event of emergency, it was not advisable to furnish them when fresh foods were obtainable."

"The present scheme is to furnish Klondike voyagers with an assortment of condensed foods similar to that carried by the Japanese, but adapted to the peculiar needs of the miners, diggers and prospectors in the eating line. It is now put up in compressed form. A good cup of coffee or tea is crowded into a mass as thin and as small as medium-sized buttons. It is already sweetened and accordingly requires a very small amount. One of these buttons dropped into a cup of hot water becomes immediately a cup of good coffee or tea."

"All kinds of soups are prepared in this way. The buttons contain a mixture of meat, vegetables, and other articles which will be dehydrated by heat, an ounce of which is equivalent to five ounces of fresh meat. It is put up in hard little chunks—so hard that an ordinary knife makes but little headway against it. A tiny machine like a coffee mill grinds it into fine shavings, which can be spread on bread or used for soup-making."

"A loaf of bread is compressed into a mass not much bigger than a soda cracker. When soaked in water it swells up like a sponge, and when it is cut it makes very fast eating. A loaf of the same size, when made by the usual methods, takes a week to bake, but by the condensing process crowded into one-pound cans, and for soup-making purposes are said to be excellent."

"The man who counts upon being a millionaire through his scheme does not expect to do so within the year, the time for leaving for Klondike is practically over. He expects, however, to be in shape to launch his project early next spring, when the first steamer sails and when the food supply in the mining district is practically exhausted."

"The main object of the scheme is to fix up all kinds of fancy and plain drinks from cocktails and gin fizzes to straight whisky, in tablet form. A trunkful of these tablets will stock a fine cafe and give the Klondikers all the pleasures of life in a big city."—New York Herald.

Awarded  
Highest Honors—World's Fair.  
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.  
**PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
BAKING  
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy

40 Years the Standard.

**LEWIS & CO.,**  
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

The baseball game Saturday is between the Star and St. Louis teams.

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## ANOTHER VICTORY

## BY AUTHORITY.

## ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

Myrtle Club Wins From Leilani Crew.

## WAS AN EXCITING RACE

Leilani Had Good Start on the Kid Crew.

Good Time Made Over the Course. Probability of Another Race.

There was no foul between the Leilani and Myrtles in their six-oared sliding-seat barge race yesterday, and the Myrtles came out ahead by about half a length, and after a most interesting pull, every inch of the way being a race for blood.

The wharves were crowded, from the Pacific Mall to the Oceanic, and every one of the shore boats was out around the starting point filled with people. The judges arrived opposite the Island wharf a little before 5:30 p.m., and the Leilani reached the starting point exactly at the time mentioned for the beginning of the race. They were closely followed by the Myrtles. As the respective crews left their quarters they were greeted with cheers from the delegations gathered there.

It was about a quarter to 6 when the crews were on the line ready for the start, and a minute later, when C. B. Wilson gave the starting signal, with the Myrtles on the maulks and the Leilani on the mauls, the race began.

The Leilani were a little slow at the start, but got into form in short order, shooting up to and a little past the Myrtles who were pulling the good old steady stroke that has so often brought victory to the scarlet and white.

At the buoy, before reaching the light house, the Leilani were half a length ahead, but at every stroke the Myrtles could be seen crawling up, until at the light house the two crews were speeding along with no difference between their bows. The Myrtles began to take the lead when half way out the channel, and as the turn was made toward the spar buoy, they were a length ahead.

The Myrtles made a fine turn around the buoy, and the Leilani tried to gain on them by making a short turn and taking the maulk course. They seemed to stop for a moment to avoid a foul with the Myrtles, who, wasting no time, shot out for home. The Leilani had the worst of it, for they were quite a distance behind, but they pulled bravely and regained some of what they lost.

Shortly before arriving at the light house the Leilani spurted, but the Myrtles were watching them and did the same. The long and short of it is that the Leilani couldn't catch them and the Myrtles passed over the line first.

Time: Myrtle, 12:50 7-8; Leilani, 12:53 7-8.

The crews, the same as on Saturday, were as follows:

Leilani—D. Kawananakoa, stroke; Woods, Taylor, Kealoha, Conrad, Gifford, and Hawaiian lad, coxswain.

Myrtle—W. Damon, stroke; King, Harris, Vida, A. Harris, W. Harris, and coxswain, Giles.

After the race was over, the Myrtle boys hired various conveyances and rode about the city singing and shouting the Myrtle yell.

## NOTES.

The time made yesterday is better than even the second attempt made by the same crews Saturday. That was considered fine time.

The Myrtles pulled a beautiful race from start to finish, and showed that old-time grit and sport that the crews before them have shown. There were three young fellows in the crew who had never rowed in a race previous to last Saturday, but they were right there.

Herbert Mossman is backing the Myrtle crew of yesterday's race with the crew of the Stranger, which caused the first foul last Saturday, and it is very likely that the race between these two will come off in the near future. The Leilani crew may come in to make a three-cornered event. The loser will treat to a dinner.

## Ladies to Row.

Several of the young ladies in sympathy with the Myrtle Boat Club are anxious to have a crew of their own to pull against lady crews from the other clubs in the next regatta. They are anxious to have the matter brought up at the next meeting of the M. B. C. and, it is certain, that the boys will acquiesce to the proposition. A crew of ladies from each of the clubs would certainly make a very interesting race.

Owing to over-crowding and bad ventilation, the air of a school room is often close and impure, and teachers and pupils frequently suffer from lung and throat troubles. To all such we would say, try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For coughs, colds, weak lungs and bronchial troubles no other remedy can compare with it. Says A. C. Freed, Superintendent of Schools, Prairie Depot, Ohio: "Having some knowledge of the efficacy of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, I have no hesitation in recommending it to all who suffer from coughs, lung troubles, etc." For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Honolulu, July 28, 1897.

In accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, notice is hereby given that a general Election for Representatives will be held throughout the Republic between the hours of 8 o'clock a.m. and 5 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th day of September, 1897.

The Election Districts, Voting Precincts, Polling Places and Inspectors of Election are as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT.

Hilo, Puna and Hamakua, Hawaii.

1st Precinct: All the districts of Puna, excepting Keau and Olaa. Voting place: Poholok Court House.

Inspectors: H. J. Lyman, H. Ryeroff, Richard Lyman.

2d Precinct: The lands of Keau and Olaa, in Puna, and that portion of Hilo extending from the boundary of Puna to the bed of the Honolii Gulch. Voting place: Court House in Hilo.

Inspectors: N. W. Wilfong, G. W. A. Haapi, W. A. Hardy.

3d Precinct: Extending from the bed of Honolii Gulch to the bed of the Kawaiinui Gulch. Voting place: Papaikou School House.

Inspectors: R. E. Thrum, R. T. Forrest, A. F. Linder.

4th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kawaiinui Gulch to the bed of the Wai-kaua Gulch. Voting place: Hononuu School House.

Inspectors: J. K. Dillon, W. D. Schmidt, B. B. Macy.

5th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Wai-kaua Gulch to the bed of the Kaua Gulch. Voting place: Court House, Laupahoehoe.

Inspectors: Wm. G. Walker, E. W. Barnard, Richard Ivers.

6th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kaua Gulch to the bed of the Kalopa Gulch (Kulin Gulch). Voting place: Kaohe School House.

Inspectors: A. Lidgate, Robert Horner, J. W. Lenhart.

7th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Kalopa Gulch to the bed of the Malanaha Gulch. Voting place: Honokaa Court House.

Inspectors: F. S. Clifton, Edwin Thomas, M. V. Holmes.

8th Precinct: Extending from the bed of the Ma-lanaha Gulch to the boundary of Kohala. Voting place: School House, Kukuhale.

Inspectors: Wm. Horner, George Koch, L. R. Medeiros.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Kohala, Kona and Kau, Island of Hawaii.

1st Precinct: Consisting of North Kohala. Voting place: Kohala Court House.

Inspectors: W. P. McDougal, G. P. Tulloch, L. Haina.

2d Precinct: Consisting of South Kohala. Voting place: Waimea Court House.

Inspectors: W. S. Vredenberg, J. Crowley, H. Acona.

3d Precinct: South Kohala to the north boundary of Hoolualoa. Voting place: Court House, Kailua.

Inspectors: George Clark, S. Haanio, Thomas Atu.

4th Precinct: North boundary of Hoolualoa to and including Keel, South Kona. Voting place: School House, Konawaena.

Inspectors: Thos. H. Wright, Wm. Wright, Jr., D. P. Namanu.

5th Precinct: From south boundary of Keel to north boundary of Kau. Voting place: Court House, Hookena.

Inspectors: T. K. R. Amalu, D. Z. Naahelua, J. S. Kauwe.

## 6th Precinct:

From the boundary between South Kona and Kau to the westerly boundary of Punaluu. Polling place: Wai-ohinu Court House.

Inspectors: J. H. Waipuiani, W. J. Yates, O. K. Apikl.

7th Precinct:

The remainder of the District of Kau. Polling place: Pahala School House.

Inspectors: W. P. Fennell, Ikaaka, G. W. Paty.

## THIRD DISTRICT.

Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai.

1st Precinct:

That portion of Molokai consisting of Kalawao and Kalauapapa. Polling place: Kalauapapa Store House.

Inspectors: ....

2d Precinct:

The remainder of the island of Molokai. Polling place: Pukoo Court House.

Inspectors: Geo. Trimble, H. Manase, A. Kamai.

3rd Precinct:

The district of Lahaina and the Island of Lanai. Polling place: Lahaina Court House.

Inspectors: Henry Dickenson, A. N. Hayselden, W. J. Sheldon.

4th Precinct:

District of Kaanapali. Polling place: Honokahau School House.

Inspectors: R. C. Searle, David Taylor, Jr., David Kapuku.

5th Precinct:

Consisting of that portion of Wailuku lying north of the sand hills, including Waiehee and the Island of Kauhoolawe. Polling place: Wailuku Court House.

Inspectors: Goodale Armstrong, J. H. Thomas, W. T. Robinson.

6th Precinct:

The remaining portion of the district of Wailuku, excepting the district of Honauula. Polling place: Custom House, Kahului.

Inspectors: L. W. Zumwalt, D. Quill, E. B. Carley.

7th Precinct:

The district of Honauula. Polling place: Honauula Court House.

Inspectors: J. M. Napulou, G. K. Kunukau, S. E. Kaleikau.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of said district known as Kala and that portion of the land of Hamakua lying south and west of the Maliko Valley and mauka of a line drawn along the center of the road running from Kalauanu to the Makawao Jall, and a line drawn in extension thereof. Polling place: Makawao Court House.

Inspectors: F. W. Hardy, Geo. Forsyth, Manuel Cabral.

9th Precinct:

The remainder of the district of Makawao to the Gulch of Opopo. Polling place: Hamakauapoko School House.

Inspectors: W. F. Mossman, W. E. Shaw, P. N. Kahokuakalani.

10th Precinct:

Kahikinui, Kaupo and Kipahulu. Polling place: School House, Kipahulu.

Inspectors: A. Gross, W. B. Starkey, J. K. Pilmanu.

11th Precinct:

From Kipahulu to and including Ma-kaupu. Polling place: Hana Court House.

Inspectors: F. Wittrock, J. Grunwald, B. K. Kalawalea.

12th Precinct:

District of Koolau to the Gulch of Opopo. Polling place: School House, Keanae.

Inspectors: James P. Saunders, D. W. Naphias, Hy Reuter.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

All that portion of the Island of Oahu lying East and South of Nuuanu Street, and a line drawn in extension thereof from the Nuuanu Pali to Mokapu Point.

Inspectors: Sam'l Andrews, G. W. Nawaakoa, Isaia Halauanai.

5th Precinct:

All that portion of the judicial and taxation district of Wai'anae. Polling place: Wai'anae Court House.

Inspectors: J. H. Judd, W. K. Rathbun, J. H. Barenaba.

4th Precinct:

The judicial and taxation district of Waialua. Polling place: Waialua Court House.

Inspectors: Edward Hore, Frank Halstead, Alfred Kall.

3rd Precinct:

The judicial and taxation district of Waipahu. Polling place: Waipahu Court House.

Inspectors: S. N. Hundley, F. B. Smith, J. K. Farley.

6th Precinct:

Extending from the land of Papao to and including the land of Wai'anae. Polling place: Court House, Kapaa.

Inspectors: S. N. Hundley, F. B. Smith, J. K. Farley.

7th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihiwai River to and including the land of Papao. Polling place: Government School House, Kilauea.

Inspectors: Sam'l Andrews, G. W. Nawaakoa, Isaia Halauanai.

9th Precinct:

Extending from Kalihiwai River to the north boundary of the district of Waimea. Polling place: Waloli Court House.

Inspectors: J. Kakina, C. H. Willis, J. C. Davis.

J. A. KING, Minister of the Interior.

## 6th Precinct:

Prised in Honolulu or Kona and lying east of Punahoa street, and a line drawn in extension thereof, mauka and makai. Polling place: Government Nursery, junction of King and Walkiki streets.

Inspectors: Geo. Manson, C. S. Crane, John Kea.

7th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying makai of the King street road from the Ewa line to the King street bridge, and all mauka of said road from the Ewa line to the main road up Kalihi Valley. Polling place: Reform School premises.

Inspectors: W. L. Wilcox, W. R. Sims, J. F. Clay.

8th Precinct:

All that portion of Honolulu or Kona lying mauka of the King street road from the main road up Kalihi Valley to Liliha street, and a line drawn from the head thereof, in extension of the line of Judd street, to and along the ridge forming the westerly border of Nuuanu Valley. Poll

## WILL NEGOTIATE

Claus Spreckels Will Withdraw  
Trust Influence.

## RUMORS REGARDING THE SCHEME

W. G. Irwin is Now Working for Annexation.

Spreckels Wants Government's Friendship — A Story Sent to California.

A dispatch was sent from here yesterday by a correspondent of a San Francisco paper which, if true, means much for the cause of annexation. The purport of the dispatch was to the effect that since William G. Irwin had recovered, he has been busily engaged trying to win Claus Spreckels over to the cause of annexation.

It is generally understood that the Sugar Trust is against annexation and that the quiet influence of that body will be brought into active play among the Senators between now and December, so that if the ratification of the treaty is not killed it will at least be delayed. If the trust can be won over, then the passage of the treaty will be a calm one. W. G. Irwin, like Congressman Berry, has "indications that way," and while his interests are almost identical with those of Mr. Spreckels, the latter has not been antagonistic to Mr. Irwin in his wishes in this respect. The story sent off yesterday says that Mr. Spreckels is willing to withdraw the opposition of the trust to annexation, provided the Hawaiian Government will cease its animosity to the Spreckels' interests on the Islands.

The letter containing the information is said to have been received here by the last steamer, and contained, further, the information that since Mr. Irwin's recovery he had been most assiduous in his efforts to patch up a truce between the Government and the representative of, if not its actual, strongest opponent. It is just possible that the story emanated from a "pipe," as the Hawaiian Government has shown no vindictiveness to Mr. Spreckels in his interests here. Another thing, it is generally understood that Mr. Spreckels' actual interests in Hawaii have not amounted to very much since 1893, when through pique at the Government for the promptness in which a little indebtedness of \$55,000 was liquidated by Minister Damon he decided to leave the country. Shortly after that time it was announced that he had distributed all of his property on the Islands to his children.

The fight of the Government against the S. S. China's register, while in no way prompted by friendship for Mr. Spreckels or his steamship interests, may, perhaps, have had its influence on the multi-millionaire sugar baron, for the granting of such a register would be giving to a rival line the privileges, which under the present condition of affairs, and in the event of annexation, would be enjoyed by the Spreckels company. It will be remembered that half a dozen years ago, when the passage on the China steamers was no higher than on the others, those vessels were selected by tourists in preference to the Oceanic Line for several reasons. Mr. Spreckels notified the Pacific Mail Company that unless they gave up the Island business he would establish a competing line between San Francisco and China and Japan ports. Instead of giving up the business outright a compromise was made, whereby the rates on the China vessels was increased and no freights taken. This agreement has continued in force since then, so far as the rates of passage are concerned.

As was stated, the Government is showing no animosity toward Mr. Spreckels for his anti-annexation views or for his attitude toward the Island Government, and if he is willing to withdraw the opposition of the trust, thereby practically assisting the annexation cause, the Government and the people will be glad to learn of the change of affairs—if it is true.

## THE DAVEY GALLERY.

Some Handsome Portraits on Exhibition.

Yesterday, after many tedious days of waiting, the Davey Photographic Company succeeded in placing their handsome passenger elevator in position, and today customers will be able to reach the studio on the third floor without fatigue.

Since the opening of the gallery a few weeks ago Mr. Davey has made some very elegant photographs of local people. His mezzo-tint portrait of a daughter of Senator McCandless, exhibited in the window, for pose, likeness and light and shade is one of the finest pieces of photography ever shown here, resembling in general texture the reproduction of some of the old masters.

Quite recently Mr. Davey made some very elegant photographs of President Dole, one of them a profile in Rembrandt effect being especially good. This one will be made into a bas-relief and should be an admirable picture. The company, besides making ordinary photographic portraits, enlarge pictures, take them at residences in the day time or by flashlight. They have a very large assortment of island

views, printed on platinotype paper or colored in the iridium process, so that there is really no difference between them and genuine water-color paintings. These colored pictures are valuable additions to the home.

## MENACE TO PUBLIC.

Powder Magazine Should be Removed to Another Place.

The necessity of removing the powder magazine from its present location to one where it will be of less danger to the public was again demonstrated yesterday morning, when a quantity of black powder and Hercules giant powder was being carted away in a dray.

Through the carelessness of the driver, who had nothing to secure the powder, a box of giant powder fell from the wagon to the ground. This happened on Victoria street, and had an explosion taken place, the loss of life and destruction of property would, in all probability, have been great.

There is no question in the minds of the people that the magazine should be removed to some place out in the harbor in some other position where, in case of an explosion, the danger to life and property would be reduced to a minimum.

## News Suppressed.

At a conference in Exeter Hall the Rev. E. C. Smyth of Shantung, says the Fiji Times, delighted the audience with a humorous speech, marked here and there with touches of pathos and also earnest appeals. In the course of his address he declared much nonsense was being talked about China after the war. The fact was only 5 out of 18 provinces knew there had been a war, and three of these provinces believed Japan had been soundly beaten. There were no newspapers and no letters, and the Government pulled the wires. The people were kept in ignorance, but he said impressively if they had known the truth there would have been a frightful revolution and deluges of blood would have been shed.

A meeting of the Beretania Tennis Club was held in the office of W. L. Stanley yesterday afternoon. The various officers reported, showing the club in good standing. Various matters of routine business were attended to.

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

For Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, and Incipient Consumption, no remedy approaches Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It has long been the most popular and successful anodyne expectorant in Pharmacy, and is everywhere approved and recommended by the Faculty. It soothes the inflamed membrane, breaks up irritating mucus, allays coughing, and induces repose. As a family emergency medicine, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral takes the lead. For the relief and cure of croup, whooping-cough, sore throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, it is invaluable. No household is quite secure without

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PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,  
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Ag. Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.

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HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY  
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**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED Blood Mixture**

**THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER**

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimplies, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck. Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs. Cures Ulcerated Sores or Pimplies on the Face. Cures Scury Sores. Cures Cancerous Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Ulcers of the Liver. Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

**THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS From All Parts of the World.**

Sold in Bottles 2s, 9d, and in cases containing six times the quantity, lbs. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. **BY ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.** Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COURIER DRAWS COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

**Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.**

## RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mottled skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

## Cticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. [F. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## ROBERT CATTON.

212 Queen Street, Honolulu.

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NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Over 1,000,000 boxes sold. 500,000 cures prove its power to destroy the desire for tobacco in any

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Departments are free from liability in respect

of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stones and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents,

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company of BERLIN.

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## BOARD OF HEALTH

## Agent Reynolds Reports on Leper Settlement.

Croquet Sets Needed—Reports From Dr. Eldredge in Japan. More Illness.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday afternoon, there were present the following: President Smith, Drs. Wood, Emerson, Messrs. Reynolds, Lansing and Kellipin. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Fish Inspector Knillip's report for the past two weeks showed \$9,150 fish received at the Fish Market.

The report from Maternity Home for the month of August showed \$3,048.75 on hand.

The Board voted that a license to practice medicine be recommended in the case of Dr. L. A. Sabey.

It was voted that Dr. Smith of the Koko Hospital be authorized to buy paint for the painting of that place.

President Smith read a letter from Dr. Eldredge, under date of September 24, in which he speaks of the increase of dysentery and the infectious nature of the disease. It was not only prevalent in the low places, but also in the districts of high elevation. He suggested that as a precaution the officers of the Board of Health here make special inquiry as to the existence of dysentery on any of the steamers coming from Japanese ports. The Japanese authorities had already made very strict regulations and every vigilance was being exercised.

Under date of September 14th Dr. Eldredge wrote that dysentery was still on the increase and had spread over nearly the whole country. Yokohama was free from the disease this probably on account of the purity of the water in the place. There was no epidemic to be reported in the whole country.

Under date of August 24th Dr. Jordan wrote from Hong Kong to the effect that malaria was about. There was not a case of plague in the whole country. Amoy was a clean port. One case of smallpox had developed since the departure of the last steamer.

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A letter from Rev. H. W. Peck was read, announcing that Miss Mary Marks, a trained nurse, had been sent on to catch the Mariposa, in order to get to Honolulu as soon as possible for the purpose of taking the position of matron in the Hilo Hospital. Another nurse would make her appearance on the next steamer.

Next came the names of tenders for the supply of beef for the Leper Settlement on Molokai. One lone tender appeared, and President Smith remarked that there might be a combination on the time. The tender was found to be from the Parker estate, offering to furnish beef at 54 cents per pound. There was a whistle at this, but the members of the Board remembered the stipulations made in the notice calling for tenders, and without further ceremony, awarded the contract to the only bidder.

In regard to the matter of calling for tenders for the supply of drugs, Secretary Wilson stated that the list had not been completed, but that it would be in a day or so. He was given permission to advertise for tenders as soon as the list should be completed.

Health Agent Reynolds, being asked to make some report as to how he found the Leper Settlement on Molokai on the occasion of his last visit, mentioned the following:

Runaway lepers: Six natives had escaped from the settlement previous to his arrival. Two had been caught the day after his arrival and had been imprisoned. Three more had been captured later, but up to the time of his departure had not been tried. They all went over to Kaanakakai on the occasion of their running away, and Mr. Reynolds wondered if the officials at that place could not be more careful.

Waikiki Road: This was getting along very well. Mr. Reynolds did not think that it would carry out the work to a successful ending.

Waikiki fence: This had been finished and had proven all to be desired.

Exercise of fishing: Mr. Reynolds said that more canoes were being built at the settlement for the purpose of getting fish from near by. The natives seemed to be taking more and more interest in it daily. In his opinion, to pay 4 cents for fish was much better than 54 cents for beef. The natives should be encouraged in the work. Mr. Hutchinson had spoken about the danger of people escaping by means of canoes, but canoes had always been at the settlement, and the cases of people running away by means of these had very seldom been reported. However, a stipulation could be made, requiring all canoes to be either chained or locked in a shed at night and all paddles and nets conveyed to the respective homes of the natives.

Berthang Hall: This place should be kept open until 9 o'clock for the people who, on account of work, could not attend, and thereby gain some of the amusement there provided, until evening.

Kaiwau store: Mr. Reynolds suggested that the store in Kaiwau be turned into an amusement hall for the lepers. This matter was left to the Health Agent by the Board.

Salmon: Mr. Reynolds reported that he had found it necessary to condemn six barrels of salmon that was absolutely rotten. Just here Mr.

Lansing remarked on how some people fulfill their contracts.

President Smith, referring to amusements at the settlement, said that about \$40 or \$50 was necessary to purchase swings and croquet sets. There is a chance for some general-minded person to step in and make up the sum to give the poor unfortunate on Molokai a little pleasure, for every one knows they get but very little of it.

The Board then proceeded to consider the rules relating to the government of the Hilo Hospital. These will be printed in full in the supplement to the Advertiser Saturday morning.

At 4:25 p. m. the Board went into executive session.

## HONOLULU WINS.

Very Interesting Cricket in Which the Comus Team Lost.

What proved to be by far the most interesting game of the season was played at Makiki yesterday afternoon in the presence of over a hundred interested spectators. The local men went in first and ran up the capital total of 115 before they were disposed of by the naval men, who tried no less than six bowlers in turns. Despite the excellent batting of the Comus' men and the at times, wretched fielding of their opponents, the former failed to come within reach, their score footing up 88, so that they lost the game by 27 runs.

Mrs. T. Rain Walker was indefatigable in her efforts to look after the creature comforts of those present, a tent being provided for the occasion, and tea and light edibles liberally dispensed.

The "rubber" will be played on Saturday next, in view of the possible departure of H. B. M. S. Comus on Sunday.

Below we give the score of yesterday's game:

## HONOLULU CRICKET CLUB.

A. St. M. Mackintosh, c. Stubbs; b. Mr. Luard	6
A. R. Mackintosh, b. Mr. Luard	36
Rev. V. H. Kitson, c. Seymour; b. Mr. Luard	6
T. Lishman, run out	2
H. Herbert, b. Keam	21
A. Wansoy, c. Mr. Baillie-Hamilton; b. Mr. Luard	0
D. W. James, b. Keam	19
W. J. Kane, b. Mr. Carrington	15
R. Hatfield, not out	0
W. L. Stanley, b. Mr. Luard	0
Extras	9
Total	115

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
Lieut. Luard	117	44	5	2
A. R. Mackintosh	65	27	4	2
Mr. Baillie-Hamilton	5	6	..	..
Mr. W. James	10	8	..	..
S. Keam	25	12	1	2
Total	232	106	10	9

## H. B. M. S. COMUS.

Lieut. Luard, b. b. w. Hatfield	12
Mr. Fellowes, b. Hatfield	7
A. Wright, c. Vincent; b. Mackintosh	7
Mr. Backhouse, b. Mackintosh	24
Lieut. Raikes, b. Mackintosh	24
S. Keam, b. Mackintosh	2
Mr. Carrington not out	15
Mr. Baillie-Hamilton, b. Hatfield	0
H. Stubbs, b. Wansoy	9
Mr. Seymour, b. Wansoy	3
Mr. McHardy, c. A. R. Mackintosh	6
H. Lishman	3
Extras	3
Total	88

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Name.	Balls.	Runs.	Mdns.	Wkts.
A. St. M. Mackintosh	70	36	3	4
Mr. Baillie-Hamilton	75	28	5	3
Wansoy	25	12	..	..
Lishman	18	8	..	1
Total	188	84	8	10

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The Hawaiian bark Santiago sailed from San Francisco for Hilo about September 18th.

August 21st: Lat. 37 N., lon. 144 W., W. F. Babcock, ship, from Baltimore to Honolulu, spoken.

S. G. Wilder, barkentine, 558 tons, returns to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Line from San Francisco.

The Warrimoo has taken the place of the Aorangi and will arrive here on the 24th of September; Aorangi on the 28th.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder and W. H. Dimon started loading general merchandise for this port on September 18th.

The China was scheduled to leave Yokohama yesterday for San Francisco. She will arrive in Honolulu about October 1st.

The bark Fresno, 1,148 tons, has been chartered to load lumber from Port Gamble to Honolulu. Chartered by Pope & Talbot.

The British bark Lebu, Sandison master, arrived in port yesterday morning, 49 days from Pisagua, Chile, with a cargo of fertilizer. She is consigned to Castle & Cooke, and will discharge at the Railroad wharf. She sailed for the Colonies at 2 p. m. sharp.

The O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanic wharf at about 6 a. m. yesterday, 6 days and 15 hours from San Francisco. She will be sold for the work.

The San Francisco Launch Company is getting a reputation for quick work, having completed a 25-foot steam launch, ready to ship to the Samoan Islands, in five working days. The same company has been busy on Yacht orders. One order was for 100 Arctic sleds.—San Francisco Commercial News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., September 16.—Arrives: September 8, b. Ceylon, 28 days from Honolulu; b. Annie Johnson, 23 days from Hilo, and b. Consuelo, 27 days from Mahukona; September 11, S. S. Gaelic, 6 days, 10 hours from Honolulu. Sailed: September 12, b. ktn. Irmgard for Honolulu;

September 16, bk. R. P. Rithet for Honolulu.

The O. & S. S. Doric, Capt. Harry Smith, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Pacific Mail wharf at about 9 a. m. yesterday, about a day ahead of schedule time. She left Yokohama on September 14th with 339 Japanese and 159 Chinese laborers, together with 7,712 packages of freight for this port. The Doric sailed for San Francisco at 5:30 p. m. The band was on the wharf and played the usual farewell concert.

Notice to Ship Captains,

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,

San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## BORN.

NICHOLS.—In Honolulu, September 21, 1897, to the wife of Dr. A. E. Nichols, a daughter.

CROCKETT.—In Lexington, Massachusetts, August 27, 1897, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waldo Crockett, a daughter.

STURDEVANT.—In Los Gatos, Cal., September 4, 1897, to the wife of C. V. Sturdevant, a son.

NAVAL.

U.S.S. Bennington, Nichols, San Diego. H.R.M.S. Comus, H. H. Dyke commander, Esquimalt.

U.S.S. Philadelphia, Dyer, Cruise. Fr. Cruls. Dugay Trouin, Commander Pugibet, Tahiti.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include Coasters.) Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, September 9th.

Am. bkt. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, September 13th.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, September 13th.

Haw. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, San Francisco, September 18.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Potter, San Francisco, September 19.

Am. bk. Rufus E. Wood, MacLeod, Nanaimo, B. C., September 19.

Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, Pisagua, Chile, September 21.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Schr. Novelty, Newcastle.....Due

Schr. Jno. G. North, Frisco.....Sept. 8

Bkt. Irmgard, Frisco.....Sept. 25

Bkt. R. P. Rithet, Frisco.....Sept. 30

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, September 21.

Br. bk. Lebu, Sandison, from Pisagua, Chile.

Fr. Cruls. Dugay Trouin, Commander Pugibet, from Tahiti.

Stmr. Kaena, Parker, from Pearl Harbor.

Wednesday, Sept.